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Form Approved
OMB No. 0704-0188

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1. REPORT DATE (DD-MM-YYYY)

2. REPORT TYPE
Technical Papers

3. DATES COVERED (From - To)

4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE

5a. CONTRACT NUMBER

5b. GRANT NUMBER

5c. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER

6. AUTHOR(S)

5d. PROJECT NUMBER

2303

5e. TASK NUMBER

m2c8

5f. WORK UNIT NUMBER

7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)

Air Force Research Laboratory (AFMC)
AFRL/PRS
5 Pollux Drive
Edwards AFB CA 93524-7048

8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION
REPORT

9. SPONSORING / MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)

Air Force Research Laboratory (AFMC)
AFRL/PRS
5 Pollux Drive
Edwards AFB CA 93524-7048

10. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S
ACRONYM(S)

11. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S
NUMBER(S)

12. DISTRIBUTION / AVAILABILITY STATEMENT

Approved for public release; distribution unlimited.

13. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

14. ABSTRACT

1121 046

15. SUBJECT TERMS

16. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF:

17. LIMITATION
OF ABSTRACT

18. NUMBER
OF PAGES

19a. NAME OF RESPONSIBLE
PERSON

Leilani Richardson

a. REPORT

b. ABSTRACT

c. THIS PAGE

Unclassified

Unclassified

Unclassified

A

19b. TELEPHONE NUMBER

(include area code)
(661) 275-5015

62

separate items are enclosed

PR-TP-1998-098

MEMORANDUM FOR IN-HOUSE PUBLICATIONS

FROM: PROI (TI) (STINFO)

30 Apr 98

SUBJECT: Authorization for Release of Technical Information, Control Number: AFRL-PR-ED-TP-1998-098
Langhoff, Boatz, Sheehy, Fajardo "Spectral Theory of Schroedinger Eigenstates: Theory and Applications for
Atomic Aggregates"
HEDM Conference Presentation (Statement A)

**Spectral Theory of Schrödinger Eigenstates:
Theory and Applications for Atomic Aggregates^a**

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DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A
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Progress is reported in the development and application of spectral methods for constructing the adiabatic electronic eigenstates and associated potential energy surfaces of metal-seeded cryogenic clusters relevant to the USAF HEDM Program.

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- ^a Supported in part by a grant from AFOSR to Indiana University.
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Outline of Remarks

Objectives & attributes of the spectral method:

- Eigenstates from a building-block approach; separation theorem for the many-body Hamiltonian; theoretical framework for analysis and applications

Review of the theory:

- Nature of the spectral-product basis; form of the Hamiltonian matrix; antisymmetry considerations; convergence to the physical subspace

Aspects of applications:

- Metal/rare-gas complexes; nonadditivity in ground-state structures; excited states in the presence of curve crossings; comparisons with cluster experiments; covalence and charge-transfer situations

Outlook & summary remarks:

Objectives and Attribute

- The primary objective is development of *ab initio* methods for calculations of the ground and excited adiabatic electronic eigenstates of large many-electron systems following an atomic building-block approach.
- Rigorously separates the many-body Hamiltonian into pair-interaction matrices which are obtained from quantities that can be calculated once and for all.
- Employs methodology devised for high-level molecular electronic structure computations, as well as a range of approximation methods.
- Provides a general framework for evaluations and comparisons of other atomic- and pair-based approximation schemes devised in various connections.

Theoretical Highlights

- The spectral product basis is complete but not overcomplete for calculations of antisymmetric states.
- The Hamiltonian matrix is pairwise-additive in interaction energy matrices which depend only upon the separations $R_{\alpha\beta}$ of the interacting atoms.
- Only atomic information $[\gamma^{(\alpha)}(r)]$ is required in construction of the pairwise-interaction matrices.
- One-electron transition density matrices $[\gamma^{(\alpha,\beta)}(r, r' : R_{\alpha\beta})]$ provide necessary and sufficient information for isolation of the totally antisymmetric subspace of the spectral product basis.

Review of the Theory

Hamiltonian Operator:

$$\hat{H}(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{2}, \dots, \mathbf{n} : \mathbf{R}) = \sum_{\alpha=1}^N \left\{ \hat{H}^{(\alpha)}(\mathbf{i}) + \sum_{\beta=1}^N (\beta > \alpha) \hat{V}^{(\alpha, \beta)}(\mathbf{i}; \mathbf{j} : \mathbf{R}_{\alpha\beta}) \right\}$$

Spectral Product Basis:

$$\Phi(\mathbf{1}; \mathbf{2}; \dots, \mathbf{n} : \mathbf{R}) = \left\{ \Phi_a^{(1)}(\mathbf{1}) \otimes \Phi_a^{(2)}(\mathbf{2}) \otimes \dots \otimes \Phi_a^{(N)}(\mathbf{n}) \right\}_O$$

Hamiltonian Matrix:

$$\mathbf{H}(\mathbf{R}) = \sum_{\alpha=1}^N \left\{ \mathbf{H}^{(\alpha)} + \sum_{\beta=1}^N (\beta > \alpha) \mathbf{V}^{(\alpha, \beta)}(\mathbf{R}_{\alpha\beta}) \right\}$$

Atomic Terms:

$$\mathbf{H}^{(1)} = \left\{ \mathbf{E}_a^{(1)} \otimes \mathbf{I}_a^{(2)} \otimes \cdots \mathbf{I}_a^{(N)} \right\}_O$$

$$\mathbf{E}_a^{(1)} = \langle \Phi_a^{(1)}(\mathbf{1}) | \hat{H}^{(1)}(\mathbf{1}) | \Phi_a^{(1)}(\mathbf{1}) \rangle$$

Pairwise Interaction Terms:

$$\mathbf{V}^{(1,2)}(\mathbf{R}_{12}) = \left\{ \mathbf{v}^{(1,2)}(\mathbf{R}_{12}) \otimes \mathbf{I}_a^{(3)} \otimes \cdots \mathbf{I}_a^{(N)} \right\}_O$$

$$\mathbf{v}^{(1,2)}(\mathbf{R}_{12}) = \langle \Phi^{(1,2)}(\mathbf{1}; \mathbf{2}) | \hat{V}^{(1,2)}(\mathbf{1}; \mathbf{2} : \mathbf{R}_{12}) | \Phi^{(1,2)}(\mathbf{1}; \mathbf{2}) \rangle$$

Pair Product Basis:

$$\Phi^{(1,2)}(\mathbf{1}; \mathbf{2}) = \left\{ \Phi_a^{(1)}(\mathbf{1}) \otimes \Phi_a^{(2)}(\mathbf{2}) \right\}_{O_2}$$

$$\gamma_{n_1}^{(a)} \otimes \gamma_{n_2}^{(a)} = (1) \gamma_{n_1+n_2}^{(a)} + \sum_i (1) \gamma_{n_1+n_2}^{(i)}$$

The spectral product basis contains the totally antisymmetric representation of $S_{1+2+\dots n}$ once and only once, so that the associated matrix Schrödinger equation

$$H(\mathbf{R}) \cdot U(\mathbf{R}) = U(\mathbf{R}) \cdot E(\mathbf{R})$$

provides the physically correct solutions without linear dependence.

The prior antisymetrized basis (Moffitt)

$$\Phi_a(1, 2, \dots, n : \mathbf{R}) = \hat{A} \left\{ \Phi_a^{(1)}(1) \otimes \Phi_a^{(2)}(2) \otimes \dots \otimes \Phi_a^{(N)}(n) \right\}_O$$

is linearly dependent in the limit of closure, so the associated Schrödinger equation

$$H_a(\mathbf{R}) \cdot U_a(\mathbf{R}) = S_a(\mathbf{R}) \cdot U_a(\mathbf{R}) \cdot E_a(\mathbf{R})$$

does not have unique solutions and is numerically unstable.

The Hamiltonian matrix

$$H_a(\mathbf{R}) = \langle \Phi_a(1, 2, \dots, n : \mathbf{R}) | \hat{H}(1, 2, \dots, n : \mathbf{R}) | \Phi_a(1, 2, \dots, n : \mathbf{R}) \rangle$$

is not pairwise additive in interaction matrices. It can be factored by noting that

$$\hat{H}(1, 2, \dots, n : \mathbf{R}) \Phi_a(1, 2, \dots, n : \mathbf{R}) = \hat{A} \hat{H}(1, 2, \dots, n : \mathbf{R}) \Phi(1; 2; \dots, n : \mathbf{R})$$

so that

$$H_a(\mathbf{R}) = \mathbf{S}_a(\mathbf{R}) \cdot \mathbf{H}(\mathbf{R})$$

The Schrödinger equation in the prior antisymmetrized basis becomes

$$\mathbf{S}_a(\mathbf{R}) \cdot \mathbf{H}(\mathbf{R}) \cdot \mathbf{U}_a(\mathbf{R}) = \mathbf{S}_a(\mathbf{R}) \cdot \mathbf{U}_a(\mathbf{R}) \cdot \mathbf{E}_a(\mathbf{R})$$

indicating that solutions of $\mathbf{H}(\mathbf{R}) \cdot \mathbf{U}(\mathbf{R}) = \mathbf{U}(\mathbf{R}) \cdot \mathbf{E}(\mathbf{R})$ provide the correct Schrödinger states employing post-antisymmetrization.

Reduction to the totally antisymmetric subspace:

$$\{\mathbf{v}^{(\alpha,\beta)}(R_{\alpha\beta})\}_a = \{\mathbf{v}^{(\alpha,\beta)}(R_{\alpha\beta})\}_a + \{\mathbf{v}^{(\alpha,\beta)}(R_{\alpha\beta})\}_r$$

Rotated interaction energy matrix:

$$\{\mathbf{v}^{(\alpha,\beta)}(R_{\alpha\beta})\}_a = \mathbf{D}^{(\alpha,\beta)\dagger} \cdot \mathbf{U}_a^{(\alpha,\beta)\dagger} \cdot \mathbf{E}_a^{(\alpha,\beta)}(R_{\alpha,\beta}) \cdot \mathbf{U}_a^{(\alpha,\beta)} \cdot \mathbf{D}^{(\alpha,\beta)} - \mathbf{E}_a^{(\alpha,\beta)}(\infty)$$

Construction of the transformation matrix:

$$\gamma_{\infty}^{(\alpha,\beta)}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}' : R_{\alpha\beta}) = \mathbf{U}_a^{(\alpha,\beta)}(R_{\alpha\beta})^\dagger \cdot \gamma^{(\alpha,\beta)}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}' : R_{\alpha\beta}) \cdot \mathbf{U}_a^{(\alpha,\beta)}(R_{\alpha\beta})$$

$$\gamma^{(\alpha,\beta)}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}' : R_{\alpha\beta}) = (n_{\alpha\beta}) \langle \Psi_a^{(\alpha,\beta)}(\mathbf{r}, 2, 3, \dots, n_{\alpha\beta}) | \Psi_a^{(\alpha,\beta)}(\mathbf{r}', 2, 3, \dots, n_{\alpha\beta}) \rangle$$

Conditions for the existence of the transformation (Friedman & Feshbach):

$$\int dr' \gamma_{\infty}^{(\alpha, \beta)}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}' : R_{\alpha\beta}) \cdot \rho_i(\mathbf{r}') = \omega_i \rho_i(\mathbf{r})$$

$$\int dr' \gamma^{(\alpha, \beta)}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}' : R_{\alpha\beta}) \cdot \rho_i(\mathbf{r}') = \omega_i \rho_i(\mathbf{r})$$

must provide unitary equivalent eigenvalues and eigenfunctions.

Electric dipole limit condition:

$$\mu_{\infty}^{(\alpha, \beta)}(R_{\alpha\beta}) = U_a^{(\alpha, \beta)}(R_{\alpha\beta})^\dagger \cdot \mu^{(\alpha, \beta)}(R_{\alpha\beta}) \cdot U_a^{(\alpha, \beta)}(R_{\alpha\beta})$$

$$\mu^{(\alpha, \beta)}(R_{\alpha\beta}) = \langle \Psi_a^{(\alpha, \beta)}(i, j) | \hat{\mu}(i, j) | \Psi_a^{(\alpha, \beta)}(i, j) \rangle$$

Solution:

$$U_a^{(\alpha, \beta)}(R_{\alpha\beta}) = U_d^{(\alpha, \beta)}(R_{\alpha\beta}) \cdot U_{\infty}^{(\alpha, \beta)}(R_{\alpha\beta})^\dagger$$

Aspects of Applications

Diatomic potential curves and transition moments:

NaAr - $^2\Sigma$, $^2\Pi$ & $^2\Delta$

AlAr - $^2\Sigma$, $^2\Pi$ & $^2\Delta$

LiH - $^1\Sigma$, $^3\Sigma$

Construction of the unitary transformation:

NaAr, AlAr - metal-rare-gas complexes

LiH - charge transfer

Cluster spectroscopy in curve-crossing situations:

AlAr₆, AlAr₁₂, AlAr₅₄ - $3p \rightarrow 3d, 4p$

Summary & Outlook

The theoretical development is largely but not entirely complete.

Applications to complexes have provided a useful vehicle for developing the method.

Applications to charge transfer and covalent diatomics illustrate requirements for more general bonding situations.

Calculations to date have employed ⁽¹⁾existing high-level code suites without modification.

Stieltjes methodology can be implemented to provide the large spectral product sets required for a general applications package.

A program to address the issues associated with development of a general applications package is required.